Short Fiction I

AP English Literature and Composition · Vocabulary in context

Word	Example
genre /ˈʒɒnrə/	Poetry and drama are each a different **genre**.
short fiction	**Short fiction** is a story you can read in one sitting.
poetry	**Poetry** uses rhythm and imagery.
drama	**Drama** is written to be performed on stage.
character /ˈkærɪktə/	The main **character** is a young doctor.
description /dɪˈskrɪpʃn/	The **description** helps the reader picture the place.
dialogue	The **dialogue** shows how the two sisters feel.
behaviour	The boy's strange **behaviour** worries his mother.
speaker /ˈspiːkə/	The **speaker** of a poem is the voice that talks in it.
narrator /nəˈreɪtə/	The **narrator** tells the story.
perspective /pəˈspektɪv/	Explain the problem from the shop owner's **perspective**.
setting /ˈsetɪŋ/	The **setting** is a small village in winter.
plot /plɒt/	The **plot** is the series of events in the story.
dramatic situation /drəˈmætɪk ˌsɪtʃuːˈeɪʃn/	The **dramatic situation** is who is speaking, to whom, and why.

exercises.lol exercises.com.cn

Word	Example
conflict /ˈkɒnflɪkt/	The story's **conflict** is between a father and his son.
exposition	The **exposition** introduces the characters and setting.
point of view /pɔɪnt ɒv vjuː/	The **point of view** is who tells the story.
first-person narrator	A **first-person narrator** uses "I". "I"
third-person narrator	A **third-person narrator** uses "he", "she" and "they". "he"、"she"　"they"
omniscient	An **omniscient** narrator knows every character's thoughts.
inference /ˈɪnfərəns/	Her wet coat supports the **inference** that she walked through rain.
literary analysis /ˈlɪtərəri əˈnæləsɪs/	A **literary analysis** explains how a text creates meaning.
claim /kleɪm/	Your **claim** should say what the text means and how.
textual evidence	Use **textual evidence** from the poem to support your point.
irony /ˈaɪrəni/	It is **irony** when a fire station burns down.

exercises.lol exercises.com.cn